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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

## NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and will be found THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cebu, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and to countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG; A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

THE WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, POOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valde precium* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PEDDER'S HALL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1892.

## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS, &amp;c.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains 50 per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all fishy taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 75 Cents. COD LIVER OIL, GENUINE NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it 'Genuine.'

Per bottle, 75 Cents and \$1.25. COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, \$1. COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, \$1. Per dozen \$10. BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 50 Cents and \$1. BALSAMIC CIGAR LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs. In bottles, 50 Cents.

Nos. 22 &amp; 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, with an initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Massena's 24 Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
C.C. Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.10
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	12	1.10
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.25

## CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose, Red Capsule.....	11	12.00

## MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

	Per doz.	Per Bot.
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## BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$13	\$1.20
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	25	1.40
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	20	1.75
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1873 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	30	2.50

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenmorish Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Aboulo-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whisky, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.20

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
D. Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

## RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Lecward Island.....	\$1.50	per Gallon.

## LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, Herling's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Slegers' Angostura Bitters, &c.		
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PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to subscriptions, advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor. Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a limited period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learned on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

## MARRIAGE.

JOY—GEORGE—On the 20th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. D. Hamilton, THOMAS GEORGE, second son of the late F. W. Joy, of Cardiff, to ROSINA, eldest daughter of Capt. Arnold George, of Haverfordwest, S. Wales.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1892.

OFF-DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1892.

THE MAPOOS' RACE, for all beaten ponies; one round; weight, 1st; 1st prize, \$20; 2nd prize, \$10; 3rd prize, \$5.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Flatcatcher, Chong Hong 1. Mr. Buxey's gr. Viper, Panch 2. Mr. Eui' gr. Golden Cloud, Koo Yuen 3.

Flatcatcher and Viper made joint running until coming down the hill by the village, where the former assumed command, and making the remainder of the running, won comfortably by three lengths. Golden Cloud, after lying off several lengths, came strongly at the finish and only lost second honours by a short neck. Time 2 min. 3 secs.

THE RESOLUTE CUP, presented by R. M. Gray, Esq., for subscription griffins that have run and not been placed during the meeting; weight for inches; one mile; entrance, \$5; to go to second pony.

Mr. Jones' Tolly-Willyaog, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Orlebar 1. Mr. Twaib's br. Cachet d'Or, 10st. 12lb. Capt. Glubb 2. Mr. John Peel's gr. Candid, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Gresson 3.

Mr. Barker's bl. Camberley, 11st. 2lb. Mr. Maclean 4. Mr. Wayfong's b. Walnut, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Green 5.

Mr. Calthorpe's br. The Hair Trunk, 11st. 2lb. Mr. Taylor 6. Mr. Octavio's gr. Allendale, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Master 7.

The Hair Trunk got best away and made a flying start, but in a close attendance, passing the three-quarters-of-a-mile post from which point he dropped clear out of sight, and a grand race home, in which Mr. Orlebar rode splendidly, resulted in favor of "Tidley-winks" by a short head, the same distance separating second and third. Time 2 min. 24 secs.

THE SANS-SOUCI CUP, presented by D. E. Sanson, Esq., for all beaten ponies; subscription griffins allowed 7lbs.; one mile and a quarter; entrance fee, \$5; to go to second pony.

Mr. Buxey's gr. Flatcatcher, 11st. 4lb. Capt. Glubb 1. Mr. Twaib's br. Waterloo, 11st. 2lb. Mr. Green 2. Mr. John Peel's gr. Solace, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Master 3.

Mr. G. H. Potts's br. Rialto, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sumpson 4. Mr. G. H. Potts's d. Susewind, 11st. 2lb. Mr. Maclean 5.

Mr. Wayfong's ch. Chestnut, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Coutts 6. Mr. Lea's gr. Hostage, 10st. 7lb. Mr. Orlebar 7.

Susewind came clear away until three furlongs from home, where Flatcatcher got on terms, and making the remainder of the running, won easily by a couple of lengths from Waterloo, with the "sub" griffin Solace a fair third. Time 2 min. 24 secs.

THE MAPOOS' CHAMPIONS, for winners only; one mile and a quarter; weight, 1st; 1st prize, \$25; 2nd prize, \$15; 3rd prize, \$5.

Mr. John Peel's gr. Flatcatcher, Tien San 1. Mr. Sumpson's gr. Thunderbolt, Koo Yuen 2. Mr. Buxey's gr. Parmesan, Schumann 3. Mr. Sumpson's br. Baccarat, Salpe 4. Mr. Buxey's gr. Reciprocity, Panch 5.

Talkman took the lead after going half the journey, and won a very fine race from Thunderbolt by a couple of lengths, with the "sub" griffin Parmesan, most ably ridden by the immortal Schumann, a capital third. Time 2 min. 47 seconds.

THE SPORTING CUP, presented by E. R. Bellios, Esq., for subscription griffins; owners up; catch weights over 12st. Half a mile.

Mr. Dobble's gr. The Rejected, Mr. Gresson 1. Mr. Twaib's gr. Partisan, Mr. Taylor 2. Mr. Roderie's gr. Gaiety, Mr. Gray 3. Mr. G. H. Potts's br. Rialto, Mr. Jones 4. Mr. Pogo's gr. Addiscombe, Mr. Jordan 5. Mr. Barker's bl. Camberley, Mr. Barker 6. Mr. Wayfong's ch. Chestnut, Mr. Macintosh 7.

The Rejected came to the front half-way down the straight and won a fine race from "The Bard" representative by a long neck, with Gaiety a fair third. Time 67 secs.

THE HONGKONG STEEPLE CHASE CUP, presented by D. E. Sanson, Esq., from the Black Rock once round and in; catch weights; entrance fee, \$5; to go to second pony.

Mr. Sli's gr. Rocket, Mr. Maclean 1. Mr. Twaib's gr. Viper, Mr. Sumpson 2. Mr. Landale's gr. Fidget, Mr. Landale 3. Mr. John Peel's gr. Loly Year, Mr. Gresson 4. Mr. Hough's wh. The War Horse, Mr. Hough 5. Mr. John Peel's gr. Solace, Mr. Orlebar 6. Mr. John Peel's dun Fugitive, Mr. Page 7.

After coming to grief in the preliminary contest, Rocket made all the running and holding the issue safe from start to finish, won in a common cause from Viper, with Fidget a bad third.

CENTURIAL STEEPLECHASE—from the Black Rock once round and in. Catch weights—Punch 1. Mr. Buxey's gr. Viper, Mr. Sumpson 2. Mr. Twaib's gr. Rialto, Mr. Sumpson 3. Mr. Sli's gr. Rocket, Mr. Schumann 4. Mr. John Peel's gr. Solace, Mr. Long-legs 5. Viper led all the way and after a stiff struggle with Rialto, won at the finish without an effort.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OWING to the late hour at which the Off-Day's races finished this evening, we are compelled to hold over our full report of the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting of 1892 until tomorrow, when a special supplement will be issued to all subscribers giving a full account of the four days' racing.

DURING last year the population of Yokohama increased by 10,000, the total standing now at 139,058 persons.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Berendia*, from Trieste, left Singapore on Monday evening for this port. This is the first steamer of the Hongkong-Shanghai line.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the steamship *Clyde*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 7 p.m. yesterday.

THE crops of tobacco at Hadano, Japan, are said to have been unusually successful last year, and the quantity arriving in the Tokyo market at present averages over 3,000 catties daily.

WE understand that the China and Manila Co.'s steamer *Diamond*, Capt. Gerard, which has been laid up for some time past, will shortly resume running between here and Manila.

THREE Japanese stowaways were discovered on board the *Edendale* in Kobe as that steamer was about to sail for Hongkong on February 10th. The Japanese police took them in hand.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal Mail Steamer *Empress of China*, Captain Archibald, from Yokohama, on the 11th inst., arrived at Vancouver on the 22nd, one day ahead of schedule time.

"BROWNIE"—My dear, in return for the poem I wrote for you, you have sent me a look of hair. But alas! it is not I! It is not from your head? "Bridget"—That is fair enough. Neither was the poem from your own head, sure!

IN connection with the new U.S. postal subsidies, Messrs. Huntington and Houston have been awarded the authority on the subject of the P. & M. S. Company building 10,000 ton steamers for the China and Japan route in place of the second and third class ones previously proposed.

ACCORDING to Japanese vernacular papers the last return of the damage done by the earthquake in Gifu-shen show that out of a total of 18,514 houses in the prefecture, 4,431 were burnt to the ground, 51,000 were wrecked, 23 partially burnt and 35,460 partially wrecked. The total number of persons killed was 4956, and severely injured 3,419.

IN Japan a youth 19 years of age, Yoshio Sato, by name, has been sentenced to one month and 15 days imprisonment with hard labour for inflicting the regulations relating to gunpowder, by manufacturing dynamite without a licence. Yoshio purchased realgar and muriatic acid for the purpose of making the dynamite, which he used for killing foxes and badgers. This seems to have been the youth's idea of "sport."

THE *Daily Advertiser* says that Mr. Woolf Bendorff was unable to find sufficient support to justify him in giving an exhibition in Japan. It was thought that with the assistance of an amateur or two in the matter of sparring, relieved by some ingenious wrestling and a fencing bout or two, Mr. Bendorff might have been able to bring off something after the assault-at-arms style. But various obstacles intervened and the Professor went his way on Feb. 11th bound for Fisco on the *Empress of China*.

THE report of the Kobe Publishing Co., Limited, (*Kobe Herald*) office shows that the Company's gross earnings for last year were \$7,594.65, showing a monthly average of \$632.88. The working expenses during that period were \$6,616.81, leaving a profit of \$977.84, which sum, however, is required to set against the loss on the previous year's working. The man who thus turned a losing concern into a paying one, and spent the year in downright slavery for the benefit of his employers, has been dismissed without even a vote of thanks, and his place has been taken by a shipping clerk, a friend of one of the directors. Such is life.

ALL is not gold that glitters in the Manila trade. Recently the eminent firm of Butterfield & Swire put the twin-screw 14-knot cutter *Wuchang* on the Hongkong-Manila route in what is believed to be direct opposition to the *Indo-China* Co. *Wuchang*. She made two trips, and the latter started on her third voyage to the capital of the Philippines almost empty, and it appears that, although she comes up with a pretty full cargo every time, it is almost wholly B. & S.'s cargo—sugar for the Talook Refinery. Of general cargo on her last trip up the *Wuchang* brought half a lighter-load of cigars, which should prove encouraging to the Napoleon of our local Chamber of Commerce.

A SCIENTIFIC contemporary dilating upon well-digging observes that the temperature goes on increasing faster and faster the deeper the wells get. For instance, the increase in the thousand feet of descent from 2,375 feet to 3,375 feet is about 13°, while the increase in the thousand feet from 3,375 feet to 4,375 feet is more than 20°. If the result should go on increasing in a similar progression, a depth would soon be reached where every solid substance would be melted. Our magnanimous spirit here again smelted its snowy pinions, for it is for the especial benefit of "Granny's" staff that we now remind it of the risk that their souls are running, should the course of action not be materially altered.

A GENTLEMAN well known in the best circles a few days ago attempted suicide by hanging from a tree beside the road in a rather lonely part of the country. A carriage happened to pass, and the hapless servant to get at once stopped. He helped him to do this, and finding life not extinct, took the man in their carriage to his house, which was the only one near. A doctor was soon summoned, and ordered the patient to be put to bed and the usual restoratives applied. By and by he regained consciousness, opened his eyes, found himself in a strange place with lovely creatures flitting about him, and gently he sighed "Ah! I might have been hanged for the other place—downside!"—*Salmon Tribune*.

ONE of the Japanese native papers, the *Shogyo*, makes a serious charge against the Captain of the German steamer *Elis*, leaving Kobe on the 22nd inst., for the assistance of the Captain of the German steamer *Elis*—induced two Japanese women (Maetsu Jui, aged 23, and Inoue Fusa, aged 20) to proceed in his steamer. Upon the Kobe police proceeding on board in reference to the matter, he denied all knowledge of any Japanese women being on the vessel, and also refused to allow the police to search the ship. He departed from Kobe on the 3rd inst., and the Kobe police having been unable to effect anything, telegraphed to the Japanese Consul in Hongkong asking him to send back the women if he found them. The Consul here knows nothing of any such telegram nor of the allegations against the captain.

THE combined Manila press has sent a telegram to the Spanish Colonial Minister, as follows:—"The press of the Philippines begs your Excellency to use every effort towards the securing of a treaty with the United States for the free import of sugar. The prosperity of the colonies depends on this." This is signed in the name of every newspaper in the Philippines, although there is a Chamber of Commerce in Manila. Probably it is something like the Hongkong Chamber.

JAPANESE politics will continue to give a good deal of variety to the routine of everyday life. The staff of the *Hokko Shimpō*, a journal published at Oita, had to defend the office the other day against the onslaught of a number of scamps. The "company" are said to have captured several of their assailants. According to the *Asahi*, Mr. Asano Jempai, a candidate of the National Party for election to the Diet from one of the divisions of Ishikawa Prefecture, was set upon by several roughs on the 6th inst., and only saved from brutal usage by the presence of several constables. The *Fuyu Shimpō* reports the arrest at Oita on the 6th inst. of over twenty persons on charges of having accepted or offered bribes in connection with the candidature of Mr. Mameda Teichi, who is standing for the fourth division of the prefecture.

THE *Salon Tribune*, after mentioning as attractions at race meetings "the pleasant accompaniment of the regimental band, the bright sunshine, the varied costumes and the pretty women, a sufficiently charming assembly to drag one away from the *casé* where otherwise one's spare hours would be spent," goes on to say—"If you add to this, one day *part-mutuel* and another day sweeps, and the other diversions of this nature provided by the committee, then you can understand how it is that meetings are so remarkably successful." Myes. And if you take away the *part-mutuel*, and the sweep, and the other diversions, then you can understand how it is that the recent Hongkong race meeting was so remarkably unsuccessful. Ugh!

AT YOKOHAMA, the other day, a coolie being pressed for cash sold his 8 year old daughter to a Chinaman for the fabulous sum of yen 6.25, but before effecting the sale he was foolish enough not to square the police; hence the tears and wails which followed. The father was arrested and placed in prison, as was also a woman (they will creep in somehow) who acted as go-between in the business. The difficulty was eventually solved by the police repudiating the sale, and his daughter was returned to him by the authorities. In reference to this business a Yokohama contemporary sorrowfully waits that instead of passing the rest of her days in comfort in the Celestial's mansion the unfortunate damsel will now be compelled to starve in her own ancestral hall.

ON Monday last Mr. J. H. Cox' gardener at Tain Sha Tsui was found picking flowers in Mr. Chater's adjoining garden. He was remonstrated with, and then he called a number of coolies from a shed close by to go for Mr. Chater's gardener. This call was responded to, and the result was that the latter was driven back under a shower of bricks (pulled up from around the flower beds in Mr. Chater's garden). The retreating gardeners barricaded themselves in their hut and the attacking party then used a battering ram against the door and there would have been material for a modern fad, but that Inspector Hanson appeared like a *diver de machine*. The gardener of Mr. Cox said that he merely went to pick mushrooms for Mr. Chater's garden by order of his master, and showed a basket containing some. He denied plucking flowers, but some were found strewn in the garden. Bricks were strewn all over the place, having been pulled up from the borders of flower beds. Prisoner, who is known to the police as a disorderly character, was fined \$5 for assault.

As we opined some time ago the political atmosphere of Japan grows denser, and the reverse of encouraging. Not that there is anything to encourage us to dread, or to trouble about, but friends of the Land of the Rising Sun cannot but feel sorry at the figure the politicians of that country are at present cutting. It has been long claimed for Japan that the aspirations of her leading public men were towards an ideal form of civilized government; one that would benefit by, and be founded on the past experiences of the foremost nations of Europe, but the present electoral campaign tends only to show how far the line which divides the new from the old Japan, how thin their veneer of European civilization, and how rotten is the form of their much vaunted government. Every Japanese newspaper that comes to hand contains accounts of political disturbances, riots, and often murders. The *Kobe Chronicle* states that the district of Koohi still remains in a state of civil war. At Sagawa, 400 men on each side fought a pitched battle with the result that two men were killed outright, three fatally injured, and a large number of others wounded. So serious has the state of affairs become that many of the people are fleeing to the mountains. At Yoshikawa, one man was killed and three fatally wounded, while at Fukuoka, the combatants were in such deadly earnest that eight houses were pulled down, and three men lost their lives. All these things happen in spite of the presence of a force of gendarmes and policemen. Why the authorities do not interfere, and disperse these excitable politicians, is a mystery. Native papers assert that it is because one band of fighters is working for the official candidate, and the pugilism displayed certainly gives colour to this statement. Indeed the list of killed and wounded has become quite formidable. On January 22nd, a speaker was killed at Susaki. In a fight at Kamigori, on January 27th, four men were slain; on January 28th, at Katsukagori, one man was killed; while at Hata-gori, on the same



seized the cargo, stole everything they could find easily portable on board, including the crew's clothes and portions of the launch's machinery, and drove the crew on shore. The *Ulin* deputy only justified the conduct of his men, although it was distinctly stated that there was no intention on the part of the shipper to evade the payment of *Ulin*, which would indeed have been impossible, as the launch lay at the wharf immediately in front of the *Ulin* office, and under the eyes of the *Ulin* officials and runners. Meanwhile, the launch has to be laid up for two months at the busiest time of the year while the missing parts of her machinery are replaced from Hongkong, and the other necessary repairs effected.

Our correspondent points out that there are three modes of preventing the *Ulin* from being provided by the regulations. The owners of the launch concerned are requested not to take cargo on which the *Ulin* has not been paid, and this request has never been neglected, for the foreigners in South Formosa do not, as we gather, interfere at all with the levying of *Ulin* on Chinese cargo owned by Chinese. The *Ulin* deputy's second remedy, which is more official, is to have the clearance of the launch stopped by the Customs, until all *Ulin* is paid; and the third is to have the launch and its cargo consigned to the consul concerned, who will stop the departure of the launch, until the dispute is settled.

The high-handed, and utterly unjustifiable action taken by the *Ulin* deputy in the present case makes it very probable that it was not the regular *Ulin* that the runners were trying to collect, but a "squeeze" for themselves, and in their determination to get it they recklessly destroyed foreign property to the value of thousands of dollars. The intended extortion. The new Governor of Formosa, Shao, is probably hardly yet warm in his seat, and the present outrage is the result of the utter neglect with which the late Governor, Liu Ming-chuan, treated the South of his straits, and secondly of the serious and constant neglect of British interests by Sir John Waltham. Liu Ming-chuan allowed the government of South Formosa to fall into the hands of a set of unscrupulous and rapacious officials, who are utter carcases of the ruin and disaster they bring upon the country, so long as they can feather their own nests; and Governor Shao has apparently not yet had time to investigate their actions and grab them up, root and branch. They have no fear of the British Consul, because they know that he will get no support from his Minister at Peking, however urgent his representations may be. Sir John Waltham could not act otherwise than he does, if he were trying to transfer British trade in South Formosa to another flag. We are tired of drawing attention to the indifference of the British Minister, and would willingly drop the subject altogether; but not all the Ministers at Peking are as supine as he is, and we must speak out when we see that his indifference is leading to the transfer to other nationalities of trade that has been and should continue to be British.

The change in the condition of Formosa from a dependency of Peking to an independent government, has not been by any means an unmixed advantage. As long as the local officials were responsible to the Viceroy at Peking, and knew that he might come himself on a tour of inspection, or send over a capable deputy at any time, they were obliged to be on their good behaviour. But as soon as Liu Ming-chuan was made responsible only to Peking, they threw off all restraint. They were no longer afraid of the Viceroy, except to draw funds from it to pay for his wild schemes of improvement in the North; and as long as the officials in the South kept him supplied with funds, he recked nothing of their extortion and misgovernment. It is perhaps too soon to expect Shao to reform all this, if he is anxious to reform it; but there would be more chance of reform if our Minister could be induced to put a little pressure on the Taungti Yamen, the Yamen could transmit to the Governor of Formosa.

#### THE SINGAPORE SUNDAY LABOUR BILL.

The following is the text of the "Lord's Day Observance Bill," as published in the Straits Government Gazette:

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Lord's Day Ordinance, 1892," and shall come into operation on the 1st day of March, 1892.

2. In this Ordinance—  
"Vessel" shall include all steamships and also all sailing ships of European construction or design except—  
(a) ships of war belonging to Her Majesty or to any Foreign Government; and  
(b) such steamships carrying mails as may from time to time be exempted from the operation of this Ordinance by notification of the Governor published in the Gazette.

"Cargo" shall not include mails, personal luggage, live stock, or articles of food of a perishable nature.

3. (1)—No cargo shall be received on board, loaded, worked, or discharged from any vessel within the waters of this Colony on the Lord's Day: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by writing under his hand and seal to exempt in special circumstances an exemption in any particular case from the provisions of this section either for the whole or such portions of the day and upon such conditions as he may think proper.

(2)—No fee shall be charged for such exemption.

(3)—This section shall not apply to the case of the discharge of coal where no European or European is employed in connection with such discharge.

4. (1)—Where any cargo is received on board any vessel, or loaded, worked, or discharged contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance every master and owner or part owner of such vessel respectively shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or in default of payment to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month.

(2)—Any master or owner or part owner of any vessel on board of which cargo is received or loaded, worked, or discharged contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance may be arrested by a Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector without warrant and brought before a Police Magistrate to be charged with an offence under this Ordinance.

5. The person in charge of every steam launch, sampan, or other boat propelled by the carriage of cargo or otherwise in any contravention of this Ordinance shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding fourteen days.

6. The Governor may delegate the exercise in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca respectively of the power of exemption contained in section three to the Resident Councils of those Settlements respectively and in the Settlement of Singapore to the Colonial Secretary but such power shall be exercised by them only in the absence from the Settlement of the Governor and in such manner as the Governor may prescribe.

#### MEMORANDUM.

This Bill has been prepared at the instance of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of securing to the persons concerned with the shipping trade

of this Colony, so far as may be, the Sunday as a day of rest.

It provides generally that no loading or discharging of cargo is to take place on the Sunday, unless in the case of perishable articles.

The prohibition is not intended to delay the mail service of the Empire, and with that view the Governor is empowered to grant exemption to specified mail steamers; nor will it extend to the discharge of coal when such discharge is exclusively conducted by Asiatics.

Power is given to the Governor to grant exemptions in particular cases under special circumstances, and he may authorise the Resident Councils of Penang and Malacca in cases of urgent necessity to act for him in granting such exemptions.

#### MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

(By C. K. TUCKERMAN, IN THE "NEW REVIEW.")

An incident once occurred in China which for a time silenced the carping tongues of the opposers of missionary work, and gave an astonishing impulse to the distribution of religious tracts. I tell the story as I heard it at the time. It was reported, much to the satisfaction of the foreign missionaries, that an entire province of Central China had been converted to Christianity. The *Colporteur*, whose work it was to give away these publications, found it utterly impossible to supply the demand. So sudden and unprecedented was it that many of the natives of the province in question made their way to the seaports, eager to possess themselves of these sacred writings. The press abroad and the press at home worked night and day to furnish them, but most inadequately. Boxes of religious printed matter were delivered from every arriving ship, leaving thousands of thirsting souls waiting impatiently for the next supply. Curiosity on the subject was intensely excited, and would probably have continued for an indefinite period were it not for the happy thought of a single individual, who, having handsomely bribed one of the most enthusiastic among the converts to explain the cause of this phenomenal demand, was informed that the chief mission of the province in question was the manufacture of shoes, the soles of which were made of strips of gilded paper, and when it became known that certain foreigners at Canton made an exclusive business of supplying, free of cost, the material for this handicraft, it was quite natural that the shoemakers should eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity to lay in a stock of material without the expenditure of a single copper cash. In one sense this "conversion of soles" was in the highest degree satisfactory; but in another sense it was a cruel blow to missionary enterprise, and served to open the eyes of the faithful to the absurdity of many of the attempts at Christian evangelisation upon a race whose religion dates back centuries beyond their own forms of faith, and is professed by—in round numbers—a third of the population of the world.

With respect to missionary work in China during later years, I admit that I have no data to go by, and it may be that the missionaries in that vast field have reaped a harvest commensurate with the self-devoted labours. But facts like those recently reported, showing the unpopularity of the natives towards foreigners, are worth pages of argument in support of the general principle that to interfere in the religion of a people—a religion that promulgates morals and maxims of good will to men, and the recognition of an omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent spiritual head of the universe—is best left alone by foreigners, especially if they have nothing better to offer than the proselytising of their own faith. I have seen, on the occasion of an eclipse, crowds of enthusiastic Chinese rush from their homes into the darkness armed with gongs, trumpets, and firearms, until the clank and roar of these implements succeeded in driving away "the dragon of the sky," who was intent upon swallowing the sun, or the moon, as the case might be. Then the victorious crowd return joyously to their habitations. It might wound their self-conceit, but they would not be offended, were the foreigners to enlighten them upon the nature of the planetary system, and such instruction would be beneficial to them, but if the teacher went beyond this, in the hope of "saving souls," ventured to instill into the native mind the doctrinal points of theology—such according to his own peculiar tenets—he should not be surprised if the China man retorted, "Too much chow-chow (divergence of views) in your religion; more better you come join house side." Still less should the missionary be surprised if, when the dogmatic and persistent attitude upon his religious faith, indifference is replaced by anger and acts of violence. An excited people do not draw very nice distinctions between individuals and the masses; hence the *fanhuas*, be he a peaceful and inoffensive merchant or an intrusive missionary, is liable to meet the same fate at the hands of an infuriated mob. Is it not time then, in view of the national susceptibilities of so large a portion of the human race, that the missionary societies of Europe and the United States should take these lessons to heart and confine the labours of their agents to secular instruction?

"What," once asked a London journal, "would be done with a priest of Buddha who should dare, in Chungking Cross, to harangue a street crowd in behalf of Buddha? Doubtless a would throw him in the Thames." Can we blame then the less cultivated Chinese, whose religion, if anything, is a result to them, than is the Christian religion to the majority of those who profess it, if acting under an impulse of revenge for what they regard as an outrage to their common faith, they shed the blood and destroy the property of the invader of their most sacred rights? Diplomacy may succeed in obtaining paper guarantees from the Chinese authorities for the protection of their lives and property of foreign residents, and the naval vessels of the Great Powers may batter down the fortresses at the ports in case of a violation of the guarantees, but these preventive measures would prove but temporary, and would most likely increase the animosity of the people towards the foreigner, if indeed they did not lead to anarchy and revolution. The cause of this animosity must be removed if any permanent change is to be effected in the sentiments of the Chinese, and one of the chief causes, as I have attempted to show, is the superior position which the missionaries occupy, and in many cases the actual attempts of the foreigners to proselytise the natives. The missionaries—mostly poor men—overlook or shut their eyes to this fact, being intent upon gaining converts, increasing their schools, and making up a harvest of good work, that the record in their annual reports may be acceptable to their societies at home.

#### KUETIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th February, 1892.

This place will keep in line with the other ports of China in endeavouring to bring the Foreign

Governments to a proper understanding of the situation in this country. A petition to the Marquis of Salisbury and President Harrison is being circulated, and residents are enthusiastically signing it. The community is a unit on the subject, and everybody agrees that the Foreign Governments ought to do something more than has been done. I gather from the reports of the Hongkong public meeting that the residents there are equally determined and are unanimous in their views. The thousands of foreign residents in China all know the facts of the case and demand that something should be done, and yet our officials who are appointed "by the people for the people" are either blind to the conditions and needs or are indifferent. What has China suffered for her outrages? Is she sorry? Is there any guarantee that if foreign consuls were to be withdrawn there would be no recurrence of the horrors of last spring? That the intentions of the people and men like the infamous Chou Han of Hunan, have not changed, the continued circulation of their vile literature and the placards of Chungking, Ichang and Chinkiang are a sufficient witness. The Hunan rioters can afford to rest on their laurels for a few months and then they will rally again with increased strength. Foreign Ministers and Consuls will tremble before them. Where is the Anglo-Saxon vigour of bygone days? We do not in any sense advocate revenge, but consider that men like Chou Han and others should no more go free than those who in every land pay the penalty of taking wilfully and with malice human life. And in order that these dreadful scenes may not be re-enacted and the world would be made a safer place for every man and woman, we feel that every one of the thousands of foreigners of all nationalities in China join, that our Governments must make it plain to the Chinese that any breaking out of the fever manifested in the past will bring severe and swift punishment.

The following is the text of the petition to the Marquis of Salisbury; that to the President of the United States is identical with it—

"My Lord, We, the undersigned residents of the consular district of Kiangsi, beg to bring to your lordship's notice the fact that violent anti-foreign and anti-Christian pamphlets and placards are being circulated in China.

"They are of the most exciting character and are intended to stir up the minds of the ignorant and superstitious multitudes and all who are evilly disposed to commit deeds of outrage on the persons and property of foreigners. They plainly call upon the people to rise up and murder foreigners and destroy their property.

"The infamous literature is written and scattered by men of wealth and position, and rank in China, and seems to be a part of the settled policy of the ruling classes in China to rid themselves of foreigners.

"That they have partly succeeded in their mission, the murder of two Englishmen, outrages upon foreign ladies, and widespread destruction of foreign property abundantly prove. There is at present a lull in the storm, and the originators of these brutalities have won decided victories. A number of men, many of whom are entirely innocent of any complicity in the recent riots, have been beheaded, whilst the real offenders, especially Chou Han of the province of Hunan, have not only escaped free but are honoured by their Government. There is little doubt in the minds of those who live in China and know the circumstances of the case and who have passed through these trying times, but that these scenes will, in due time, be re-enacted, and lives and property be again sacrificed and the state of affairs will only be made more dangerous and more oppressive to the foreigner.

"In view of all these facts we beg to bring the subject to your lordship's notice and pray that some steps may be taken to prevent a recurrence of recent outrages."—*N. C. Daily News.*

#### KOREA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Seul, 7th February 1892.

During last month we had rather fine, mild weather, with the exception of a few cold days when the thermometer went down to 13° Celsius, below zero. Only very little snow fell during last month, but the 6th inst. we had about two inches during the day, and from the 7th inst. about one foot more.

I am sorry to say that influenza is causing as much havoc amongst the natives, and amongst the Chinese and Japanese as well. Many foreigners are also down with *la grippe*, the representatives of France, Germany and Russia amongst them; only Mr. Hillier, the English Consul-General, has escaped; he is in Japan or China, I believe, on some business of importance.

Your Chinese correspondent has presumably informed you of the letter dated made by some Chinese *employes* in the Korean Customs Service, to come the "Celestial superiority doctrine" over some foreign residents in Korea. Fortunately, the clumsy trick did not work, the cloven foot was discovered in time, and was made innocuous before it had done any harm. I am alluding to the ill-fated and treacherous attempt of Sir R. Hart's servants here to tamper with the affairs of the Foreign Municipality in Chemulpo.

We are suffering from a coal famine, prices having gone up to about \$20 a ton, which may be had at Chemulpo, about 30 miles from here, for \$6 for the Japanese article, or \$9 for good native (Pungyang) anthracite. The river closed earlier than was expected, and people had neglected laying in a stock for the winter; the river at Mopo, about three or four miles from here, has frozen in the latter part of November, and most things have to be transported from Chemulpo now to this place by beasts of burden. The monarch of this peninsular kingdom is by no means in the sore plight to exclaim "a horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse," but *non, autem barbari* would gladly give all the pick-pockets between here and our sea-port, Chemulpo, for a decent tramway, because a pony costs about \$1.25 a trip, and carries only two bags of coal, and a bullock cart, which carries about six bags, costs from six to seven dollars, and takes two days over the trip.

Monsieur Rocher, *Commissaire de France* to Korea, has been transferred to Montguyon, on the frontier of Yunnan, and M. Frandin, at present on leave in Europe, is to relieve him here. Trade is somewhat slack yet, but is sure to revive as soon as the cold weather is over, and our native friends are recovering from their New Year's rejoicings. But few native craft have arrived at Chemulpo lately, according to last reports from that place, which is not to be wondered at as the upper reaches of the northern river are frozen over, and the southern junks, of frail and flimsy construction, are kept back by the prevailing westerly winds, but the chartered Japanese steamer *Kongo Maru*, formerly the German steamer *Iduna*, is kept freely going in the Korean coasting trade. The Korean steamship *Hwangin* is in Osaka, sending, it is said, to have given rise to the absurd *canard* in the easily gulled Japanese press about that rickety rattletrap being converted into the nucleus of a Korean Navy. I hear that the local coaster under the German flag, the *Signal*, is soon to proceed to Osaka too, for her periodical cruises.

It is currently reported that even the King himself has been influenced by the ancient prophecy that the present dynasty would be overthrown in the 30th year of its existence, but it has passed over without any sign of rebellion, or war; the only serious attempt levelled against the independence of Dal Chosen was the stupid attempt of some Customs people from ancient Cathay, allied to already, to arrogate to the satellites of Peking certain authority in the leading Korean port, which, if successful, would have made the pretended usurpation, by a clever sleight-of-hand manipulation, the actual over-throw of Korea; then indeed the old prophecy would have been fulfilled. As it is, however, the second half-thousand of years of the ruling dynasty has been inaugurated with a defeat of the wily schemers of the Yellow Dragon, which, it is to be hoped, may augur well for the reigning King, who is a well-meaning man, and may get this fine country over its present transitory stage, as successfully as its enlightened neighbour, Japan, has done. The mirth-provoking Celestial attempt in Chemulpo, to insert an Archimedean lever into the internal arrangement of affairs in this country, will soon cease to be the exclusive topic of the day, for general conversation is to be remembered only as another instance of *parliamentary merriment, nostril ridiculous merriment*.

The natives predict a prosperous year for crops. I consider it rather premature to speculate of such distant prospects; but I should not be surprised if the fact of the much dreaded critical 30th year having passed over without any catastrophe to the dynasty, or other serious political complication or convulsion, had made them inclined to look at things in general, and the all important question to an eminently agricultural people; like the Koreans, of the next crops, in particular, through spectacles of *cosmologie rose*. In fact, this good-natured people seem, after their New Year's revels, in the kindest humour, and if taken in hand properly, by a clever and energetic reformer I really believe they could be induced to introduce the universal metrical system, the Gregorian calendar, or Japanese parliamentarianism, or even Pong's leap, before the reigning dynasty grows another 300 years older.

I hear the *Ginkat Maru* is to leave Chemulpo the day after to-morrow for Japan, via Fusan, and trust this note will reach the coast in time to be forwarded by her.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

#### To-day's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS AND WILD WEST SHOW.

REMOVED TO THE FAVOURITE GROUND, BOWRINGTON.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), the 24th February.

THE WILD WEST. THE WILD WEST. "MEXICAN BILL," the Emperor of the Plains, and the full strength of the Australian Circus Company.

PRICES AS USUAL.

N.B.—Professor VALAZIE will positively make his DROP FROM THE CLOUDS TO-MORROW, from ascending within the Circus Enclosure.

MADAME WOODYEAR, Proprietress, W. HARLAND, Proprietors, Hongkong, 22nd February 1892.

PROF. VICTOR VALAZIE'S BALLOON ASCENT AND GREAT DROP FROM THE CLOUDS.

PROFESSOR VICTOR VALAZIE.

will take place at BOWRINGTON.

THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting).

WITHIN THE CIRCUS ENCLOSURE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

1st Class.....\$1.00  
2nd Class.....\$0.50  
3rd Class.....\$0.25

General Agent, S. REICHEL, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1892.

It is currently reported that even the King himself has been influenced by the ancient prophecy that the present dynasty would be overthrown in the 30th year of its existence, but it has passed over without any sign of rebellion, or war; the only serious attempt levelled against the independence of Dal Chosen was the stupid attempt of some Customs people from ancient Cathay, allied to already, to arrogate to the satellites of Peking certain authority in the leading Korean port, which, if successful, would have made the pretended usurpation, by a clever sleight-of-hand manipulation, the actual over-throw of Korea; then indeed the old prophecy would have been fulfilled. As it is, however, the second half-thousand of years of the ruling dynasty has been inaugurated with a defeat of the wily schemers of the Yellow Dragon, which, it is to be hoped, may augur well for the reigning King, who is a well-meaning man, and may get this fine country over its present transitory stage, as successfully as its enlightened neighbour, Japan, has done. The mirth-provoking Celestial attempt in Chemulpo, to insert an Archimedean lever into the internal arrangement of affairs in this country, will soon cease to be the exclusive topic of the day, for general conversation is to be remembered only as another instance of *parliamentary merriment, nostril ridiculous merriment*.

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To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship.

"FOKION" Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship.

"BERENICE" will leave for the above place on the 5th of March, at 10 o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February 1892.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 87. APPLICATIONS will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, 29th instant, for the post of STEWARD of the Government Civil Hospital.

The duties can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, any morning before 1 P.M. The emoluments are \$60, rising to \$80 a month by yearly increments of \$5 per month. In addition the Steward will receive \$5 a month as Steward of the European and Chinese Lunatic Asylums, and \$20 a month for collecting Hospital fees, with partially furnished quarters, light and fuel.

Security to the amount of \$1,000 will be required.

By Command, W. M. GOODMAN, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 20th February, 1892.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1892, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the proposed Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th February, 1892.

That in the second and third lines of Article 8 of the Articles of Association the words "one thousand five hundred dollars" be struck out, and that there be substituted therefor the words "one hundred and fifty dollars."

By Order of the Board, A. SELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1892.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED. DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, SILKSMEN, FURNISHERS.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING. IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE, NOW PROCEEDING. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD., 4, QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDELL STREET. Hongkong, 8th February, 1892.

CRICKSHANK & CO., LD., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND Commission Agents.

WINTER REQUISITES. CRICKSHANK'S Cough Balsam, Do. Balsamic Cough Lozenges, Do. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Do. Chlorate of Potash Tablets, CHEST PROTECTORS, Single and Double, INHALERS, GODFREY'S COGNAC, &c., &c., CORK MATS, for use in Bathrooms, HOT WATER BOTTLES, &c., &c. Hongkong, 16th January, 1892.

ROBERT LANG & CO. DRESS SUITS. NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM \$30. SILK LINED. A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS. EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style. EVENING DRESS TIES AND GLOVES. EVENING DRESS HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO. EVENING DRESS SHOES AND PUMPS. Hongkong, 27th November 1891.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LD. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS. AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS. SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS. GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, select but inexpensive variety. SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS and AMMUNITION. PORPOISE-HIDE DARK, TAN RUSSIA-LEATHER & ENGLISH-CALF BOOTS & SHOES. SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, NAUTICAL, ELECTRICAL and ENGINEERING. CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD. 18, PRYAT Central, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February to 11th March, both days inclusive. SHEWAN & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 20th February, 1892.

YUNG KEE & Co. FROM SHANGHAI. EXECUTE PAINTING, Colour washing, Polishing, Decorating and Ornamenting Rooms and Walls, French Polishing, &c., &c. Furniture and Cabinet Makers. Have just completed contracts and received satisfactory Testimonials from Victoria Hotel, Kowloon Club, Spanish Procuration, &c., &c. No. 25, LYNNHURST TERRACE, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 19th December, 1891.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED. JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT. THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir, ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI. OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand. L. MALLORY. Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS. 110, AR Queen's Road Central, 1892. SPECIAL NOTICE. THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock. PRICE.....TEN CENTS. Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents. Advertisers are reminded that the Hongkong Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application. Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.



